United Nations A/64/618–S/2010/6

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 14
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 29 December 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I would like to request your kind assistance in ensuring the circulation of the present letter, transmitting statements by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the so-called agreements between the Russian Federation and the proxy regime of Abkhazia in the field of energy and the denial of access to the World Food Programme into the occupied territory of Georgia (see annexes I and II), and its annexes, as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Shalva **Tsiskarashvili**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-20297 (E) 070110

Please recycle

Annex I to the identical letters dated 29 December 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

An agreement between the Russian company "Rosneft" and the Abkhazian "state company" "Abkhaztop", together with an agreement between the Ministry of the Economy of the proxy regime and the company "RN-Abkhazia", was signed on 24 December 2009. Pursuant to the above-mentioned agreements, the Russian Federation was granted the right to start research works over the Black Sea continental shelf at the Gudauta segment, Georgia.

It should be emphasized that the Russian Federation's decision to conduct research and exploration works over the territorial waters of Georgia, with the aim of exploiting and developing oil and gas reserves, represents a clear and gross violation of the norms of international law as well as Georgian legislation, in particular the Law on Occupied Territories of Georgia and the Oil and Gas Law of Georgia.

Under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Georgia, as a coastal State, exercises sovereign rights and special jurisdiction for the purpose of carrying out economic activity, research works and exploitation of natural resources over the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone. These rights are exclusive in the sense that, if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal State.

The Law on Occupied Territories of Georgia imposes restrictions on entrepreneurial activity on the occupied territories, including in the sea areas. Besides, the Code of Administrative Offences as well as the Criminal Code of Georgia provides for liability for the violation of national laws both on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone.

In contrast to the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf over which Georgia exercises sovereign rights only for the purpose of their economic development, it should be emphasized that the territorial sea and internal waters make up the maritime area of Georgia, over which Georgia exercises its full sovereignty. The only right that countries other than the coastal State may exercise within the territorial sea of the latter is that of innocent passage.

Moreover, the Oil and Gas Law of Georgia states that oil and gas resources in the subsoil of the territory of Georgia are State property and that Georgia has an exclusive and sovereign right to explore and exploit oil and gas resources on the Georgian onshore and continental shelf. The Oil and Gas Law of Georgia determines the detailed procedures on how to issue a licence for usage of oil and gas resources, which are regulated by a specialized agency, on the basis of tender.

The latest actions of the Russian Federation have once again demonstrated that since the aggression committed by the Russian Federation in August 2008 and subsequent occupation of Georgia's territories, Russian occupation forces exercise effective control over Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region, Georgia.

Throughout this period, the Russian Federation remains in grave violation of the fundamental principles and norms of international law, as well as of its multilateral and bilateral obligations, and practically every provision of the ceasefire agreement signed on 12 August 2008, among others.

Considering the latest actions of the Russian Federation as a continuance of the annexation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its strong protest and states that the Georgian side will use all legal means in order to protect the sovereign rights of Georgia and ensure the cessation of the pirate activities of the Russian side.

25 December 2009

Annex II to the identical letters dated 29 December 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the denial of access to the World Food Programme into Perevi

On 28 December 2009, the Russian side once again grossly violated the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement stipulating that international humanitarian activity must be carried out without restriction on the occupied territories of Georgia. In particular, representatives of the Russian Federal Security Service barred a lorry of the World Food Programme from entering the village of Perevi, Sachkhere district, to provide the local population of about 1,000 with basic food supplies (oil, flour, butter, etc.).

Despite repeated attempts by United Nations representatives, they could not gain access to the occupied territories. Hence, the aforesaid humanitarian aid could be supplied only throughout the territory controlled by the Georgian side. This fact indicates clearly that Moscow still adheres to its tendency of politicizing humanitarian issues, in particular by demanding that the international organizations accredited in Georgia appeal to the Kremlin-controlled Tskhinvali proxy regime for permits to access the occupied territories.

The Georgian side expresses its deep concern as such actions pose a direct threat to the lawful interests of the members of the population residing on the occupied territories and grossly violate their fundamental human rights.

Against the background of the fact that these and other, analogous acts have already been persistently carried out for a long time, Georgia and the international community become increasingly convinced that the Russian Federation is not in a position to act within the legal framework and is an absolutely unreliable partner.

29 December 2009

United Nations A/64/619–S/2010/4

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15, 32 and 40

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Letter dated 5 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Walid Al-Moualem, dated 3 January 2010, addressed to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General, regarding the recent Israeli violations in the Occupied Syrian Golan (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15, 32 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-20180 (E) 060110 060110

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Even as the international community, the United Nations and all peace-loving States are urging Israel to resume peace talks and respond to demands to implement international resolutions calling for its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967, the Israeli Government, in continuation of the violations being carried out by the Israeli occupation forces in the Syrian Arab Golan, and in further implementation of its policy of fait accompli through the seizure of territory by force, has embarked on a plan to appropriate and Judaize even more Syrian territory in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan. These new measures send a provocative message to the Syrian Arab Republic and other States that are striving to achieve peace in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

An example of these new measures was the solicitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of competitive bids in relation to the sale of 11 residential buildings in the village of Ain Qunyah in the occupied Syrian Golan. One of the conditions of the bidding, which was open from 16 November to 16 December 2009, was that preference should be given to army veterans recommended by the Israeli Ministry of Defence.

Such a condition sets a dangerous precedent that threatens to alter the demographic makeup of the occupied Syrian Golan. This is in addition to ongoing Israeli practices that have brought about a serious deterioration in the human rights situation in occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Golan.

However, Israel, not content with that sale alone, has also reaffirmed its blatant defiance of the desire of the international community, including its allies and friends, to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region, in accordance with internationally recognized resolutions and the principle of land for peace. On 9 December 2009, the Israeli Knesset passed a bill requiring that implementation of any peace agreement resulting in Israeli withdrawal from occupied East Jerusalem or the occupied Syrian Golan must be approved by 80 per cent of all Israelis in a referendum. That bill has no legal validity because it conflicts with international law and international resolutions affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. It also confirms that Israel will persist in defying the entire world by rejecting peace, and that any expressions of a desire for peace on the part of its Government are merely political manoeuvres and ploys.

These measures threaten to undermine the peace process. They make clear that there is a new campaign under way to confiscate land and tighten the siege imposed on the Syrian inhabitants of the occupied Golan, in violation of international laws and United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void. These measures also demonstrate Israel's non-compliance with international legal requirements and United Nations resolutions, the most recent of which was General Assembly resolution 64/21 of 2 December 2009 on the occupied Syrian Golan, which reaffirmed the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and the

applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan.

Ongoing Israeli violation of international law is the most prominent evidence of the policy of aggression being pursued by the Israeli Government, and of the intention of Israeli decision makers to wage war on the peace process and to resist the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the region. It also affirms that there is no Israeli partner willing to engage seriously in a peace process based on the principles of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions. Since the start of the peace talks that followed the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference, all Israeli heads of government have committed themselves to a full withdrawal from the Golan to the line of 4 June 1967. The present Israeli Government is well aware that the Syrian Arab Republic will not resume indirect talks under Turkish mediation as long as the head of that Government, Benjamin Netanyahu, does not commit to a full withdrawal from the Golan. The return to the Syrian Arab Republic of its occupied territory is not open to negotiation. It is a right affirmed by United Nations resolutions.

The failure to bring meaningful international pressure to bear on Israel to implement Security Council resolution 497 (1981) only encourages Israel to delay compliance with that resolution and all other relevant United Nations resolutions.

(*Signed*) Walid **Al-Moualem**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic

United Nations A/64/619–S/2010/4*

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15, 32 and 40

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 5 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Walid Al Moualem, dated 3 January 2010, addressed to Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General, and Mr. Zhang Yesui, President of the Security Council, regarding the recent Israeli violations in the Occupied Syrian Golan (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15, 32 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

10-20180* (E) 070110

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Even as the international community, the United Nations and all peace-loving States are urging Israel to resume peace talks and respond to demands to implement international resolutions calling for its withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories to the lines of 4 June 1967, the Israeli Government, in continuation of the violations being carried out by the Israeli occupation forces in the Syrian Arab Golan, and in further implementation of its policy of fait accompli through the seizure of territory by force, has embarked on a plan to appropriate and Judaize even more Syrian territory in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan. These new measures send a provocative message to the Syrian Arab Republic and other States that are striving to achieve peace in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

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Such a condition sets a dangerous precedent that threatens to alter the demographic makeup of the occupied Syrian Golan. This is in addition to ongoing Israeli practices that have brought about a serious deterioration in the human rights situation in occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Golan.

However, Israel, not content with that sale alone, has also reaffirmed its blatant defiance of the desire of the international community, including its allies and friends, to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region, in accordance with internationally recognized resolutions and the principle of land for peace. On 9 December 2009, the Israeli Knesset passed a bill requiring that implementation of any peace agreement resulting in Israeli withdrawal from occupied East Jerusalem or the occupied Syrian Golan must be approved by 80 per cent of all Israelis in a referendum. That bill has no legal validity because it conflicts with international law and international resolutions affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. It also confirms that Israel will persist in defying the entire world by rejecting peace, and that any expressions of a desire for peace on the part of its Government are merely political manoeuvres and ploys.

These measures threaten to undermine the peace process. They make clear that there is a new campaign under way to confiscate land and tighten the siege imposed on the Syrian inhabitants of the occupied Golan, in violation of international laws and United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void. These measures also demonstrate Israel's non-compliance with international legal requirements and United Nations resolutions, the most recent of which was General Assembly resolution 64/21 of 2 December 2009 on the occupied Syrian Golan,

which reaffirmed the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan.

Ongoing Israeli violation of international law is the most prominent evidence of the policy of aggression being pursued by the Israeli Government, and of the intention of Israeli decision makers to wage war on the peace process and to resist the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the region. It also affirms that there is no Israeli partner willing to engage seriously in a peace process based on the principles of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions. Since the start of the peace talks that followed the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference, all Israeli heads of government have committed themselves to a full withdrawal from the Golan to the line of 4 June 1967. The present Israeli Government is well aware that the Syrian Arab Republic will not resume indirect talks under Turkish mediation as long as the head of that Government, Benjamin Netanyahu, does not commit to a full withdrawal from the Golan. The return to the Syrian Arab Republic of its occupied territory is not open to negotiation. It is a right affirmed by United Nations resolutions.

The failure to bring meaningful international pressure to bear on Israel to implement Security Council resolution 497 (1981) only encourages Israel to delay compliance with that resolution and all other relevant United Nations resolutions.

(Signed) Walid **Al-Moualem**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic

United Nations A/64/620

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 January 2010
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 53 (d)
Protection of global climate for present and future generations

Letter dated 31 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Bruno Rodríguez Parilla at the fifteenth session of the Conference of Parties and the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocols held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 18 December 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 53 (d).

(Signed) Pedro **Núñez Mosquera**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

10-20535 (E) 110110 110110

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 31 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Remarks by Bruno Rodríguez Parilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, at the fifteenth session of the Conference of Parties and the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocols, Copenhagen, 18 December 2009

Mr. Chairman:

It's been four hours since President Obama announced an agreement that does not exist. He is disrespecting the international community and behaving as an imperial master.

The document that you, Mr. Chairman, repeatedly claimed that did not exist is showing up now. We have all seen drafts surreptitiously circulated and discussed in secret meetings, outside the rooms where the international community has been transparently negotiating through its representatives.

As it happens, Mr. Chairman, the non-existent document does exist. I deeply regret the way you have conducted the works of this conference.

I can anticipate that the delegation from the Republic of Cuba has decided not to accept the declaration you are introducing. I do not need any additional consultation in any other framework or format; therefore, I declare that at this conference there is no consensus on this document.

I add my voice to that of the representatives of Tuvalu, Venezuela and Bolivia. Cuba considers the text of this apocryphal draft extremely insufficient and inadmissible. The unacceptable goal of 2 degrees Centigrade would have incalculable catastrophic consequences, particularly for the small island nations. It would also have a grave impact on numerous species of the biodiversity.

The document that you are unfortunately introducing contains no commitment whatsoever on the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions.

I am aware of the previous drafts, which again through questionable and clandestine procedures, were negotiated in small groups and which at least made reference to a 50% reduction by 2050. I have here with me those previous drafts that it would be worthwhile making public in this room and releasing to the media and the representatives of the civil society.

The document that you are introducing now leaves out precisely those already meagre and insufficient key phrases contained in those drafts. This document does not guarantee, in any way, the adoption of minimal measures conducive to the prevention of an extremely grave catastrophe for the planet and for human beings.

To Cuba, the content of this document is incompatible with the universally recognized scientific criterion which deem it urgent and unavoidable to ensure at least a 45% reduction of emissions by the year 2020, and no less that 80% or 90% by 2050.

This shameful document that you bring to us is also insufficient and ambiguous with regards to the specific commitment of the developed countries to

reduce emissions even when they are responsible for the global warming resulting from the historic and current level of their emissions, and it is only fit that they undertake meaningful reductions right away. This document fails to mention any commitment by the developed nations.

The Cuban delegation also reaffirms its conviction that the reduction of carbon emissions by the South countries cannot be formulated in such a way as can hinder the exercise of their right to development. This regrettable document fails to notice that concept.

Every idea to pursue the negotiations for the future adoption of agreements on emissions reduction must definitely include the concept of the validity of the Kyoto Protocol and the fact that these agreements will be part of a second period of commitment of said protocols. Your document, Mr. Chairman, is the death certificate of the Kyoto Protocol that my delegation refuses to accept.

The Cuban delegation wishes to emphasize the pre-eminence of the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", as the main concept in the future process of negotiations. Your document does not have a word on that.

This draft declaration fails to mention concrete commitments on financing and technology transfer to developing countries which are part of the responsibilities assumed by the developed nations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The document is limited to the idea that the developed countries participate in a certain mobilization of resources, which it says can be public or private, bilateral or multilateral, or be provided by alternative sources. Mr. Chairman, by imposing their interests through your document, the developed nations are avoiding any real commitments.

The Cuban delegation reiterates its protest against the grave breach of procedure that has surfaced in the antidemocratic way this conference has been conducted, particularly by resorting to arbitrary, exclusive and discriminatory formats of debate and negotiation. What you, Mr. Chairman, have called "a group of representative leaders" is to me a gross violation of the principle of sovereign equality consecrated in the United Nations Charter, and a mechanism used to impose decisions to the international community and manipulate the public opinion. The lack of transparency in the formulation of the draft documents has prevailed in this conference.

Mr. Chairman, I must register my protest and concern about the limitation of access to this conference of the non-governmental organizations.

The Cuban delegation endorses the positions expressed by the member states of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, particularly the remarks of presidents Hugo Chavez and Evo Morales.

Mr. Chairman, I formally request that this statement be included in the final report on the works of this shameful and regrettable 15th Conference of the Parties.

United Nations A/64/621

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 January 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 23
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 3 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the press release issued today by the Government of the Republic of Argentina on the occasion of the latest anniversary of the illegal occupation of the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 23.

(*Signed*) Jorge **Argüello**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-20541 (E) 120110 130110

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release

3 January 2010

On 3 January 1833, British forces occupied the Malvinas Islands, forcibly expelling their inhabitants and the Argentine authorities legitimately established there. The Argentine Republic immediately protested, and has never consented to that act of force.

Today, 177 years later, the illegal occupation continues. The Argentine Government reaffirms once again the Argentine Republic's inalienable rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which are an integral part of Argentine national territory.

The permanent and unrenounceable objective of recovering the full exercise of sovereignty over these territories and maritime areas in accordance with the principles of international law while respecting the way of life of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands is enshrined in the first transitional provision of the national Constitution. This objective is a State policy and reflects the collective desire of the entire Argentine people.

Argentina and the United Kingdom have reached provisional bilateral understandings on practical matters relating to the South Atlantic, under the safeguarding of sovereignty formula, in successive joint declarations and exchanges of notes with a view to cooperating to create conditions conducive to the resumption of negotiations on sovereignty.

However, the United Kingdom continues to be reluctant to address the question of sovereignty and has repeatedly carried out unilateral acts in relation to the disputed area. These unilateral British acts violate the spirit and letter of the aforementioned understandings and are contrary to the calls by the United Nations on the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that introduce unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended in the relevant resolutions.

As a result of those unilateral British acts, the Argentine Government suspended the meetings of the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission from December 2005 and denounced the Joint Declaration on Hydrocarbons in March 2007.

The Argentine Republic considers incomprehensible the United Kingdom's refusal to address the fundamental question in order to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute, in accordance with the mandate of the international community, and reiterates once again its continued and sincere willingness to resume the process of bilateral negotiations with the United Kingdom in order to find a definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute and settle this anachronistic colonial situation that is incompatible with developments in the modern world.

The Argentine Government believes that Argentina and the United Kingdom should jointly analyse all the bilateral understandings in the light of their ultimate goal, which is to contribute to a climate conducive to the resumption of negotiations on sovereignty. Regrettably, while the United Kingdom maintains its reluctance to return to the negotiating table, Argentina will be compelled to carry out that analysis without the participation of its counterpart.

United Nations A/64/622 S/2010/20

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15, 16 and 70 (b)

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: assistance to the Palestinian people

Letter dated 7 January 2010 from Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from H.E. Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, appraising the developments surrounding the Lifeline 3 convoy carrying humanitarian assistance for the Palestinian people in Gaza, and its enclosures, including a list of medical and other humanitarian equipment and assistances Egypt has permitted lately to access Gaza (see annex).

I would kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15, 16 and 70 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Soha **Gendi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-20860 (E) 180110

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 7 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to appraise you of developments surrounding the *Lifeline 3* convoy carrying humanitarian assistance for the Palestinian people in Gaza.

You may recall that the Government of Egypt had instituted, in July 2009, a *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian aid convoys bound for Gaza. Numerous humanitarian convoys have operated in accordance with this *mechanism* since its inception and Egyptian authorities have been fully mobilized to afford them every form of assistance.

It is within this context that Egyptian authorities directed the organizers of the *Lifeline 3* convoy to abide by the existing *mechanism* which was in place, and which designates *El Arish* port as the sole point of entry for humanitarian relief arriving in Egyptian territory.

Despite the persistent disregard by the convoy's organizers of Egyptian rules and regulations, Egyptian authorities worked tirelessly to accommodate the convoy within the established framework of the existing *mechanism* for the reception of humanitarian relief convoys, as the attached fact sheet details. And while certain elements participating in the convoy have, upon arrival in Egyptian territory, resorted to unlawful acts of violence in their attempts to impose their demands on the Egyptian Government, Egyptian authorities have for their part acted with the utmost self-restraint.

Despite these unfortunate incidents, Egyptian authorities received the full convoy on the 3rd and 4th of January, in accordance with the existing *mechanism*, and allowed it to enter Gaza, on the 6th, via the *Rafah* border crossing, with the exception of a number of remaining vehicles that failed to meet the full requirements for entry and that have been instructed to fulfil these requirements in preparation for their subsequent entry into Gaza.

While Israel, as the occupying Power, bears primary responsibility for the prevailing humanitarian situation in Gaza, the Egyptian Government has been, and remains, fully committed (as the enclosures hereto demonstrate) to easing the humanitarian suffering of the Palestinian people in Gaza, within the framework of the *mechanism* that it has instituted for this purpose.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Aboul Gheit**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Enclosure 1

FACTS
About the *Lifeline 3* Convoy

1. In July 2009, the relevant Egyptian authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of the Interior/General Intelligence Service) instituted an Egyptian *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian convoys bound for Gaza, and within the framework of this mechanism the port of *El Arish* was selected as the sole entry point for humanitarian relief. The mechanism was instituted after thousands of tons of assistance had previously arrived at different ports and caused severe administrative disruptions for different state authorities, especially when one considers the issue of customs clearances, and the fact that certain humanitarian deliveries had to be returned upon reception when found to be unfit for usage (due to expiration, previous usage ... etc.). *El Arish* is also the closest point to Gaza, in addition to its proximity to storage locations in *El Arish* city should the need to store certain supplies arise.

2. The relevant Egyptian authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of the Interior/General Intelligence Service) have been following reports of the preparations for the *Lifeline 3 Convoy* on the website of *Viva Palestina*, which is affiliated with British MP George Galloway. The Egyptian Embassy in London had, on 10 November 2009, conveyed a letter to Mr. Galloway informing him of the Egyptian *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian convoys to Gaza, which clearly mentioned the need for convoys to enter via *El Arish* port.

3. When the convoy departed London on 6 December 2009, neither the Egyptian Embassy in London nor the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had received any information from the organizers of the convoy regarding their plans. Moreover, the Embassy never received any response from the organizers regarding its letter to Mr. Galloway dated 10 November 2009.

4. After the departure of the convoy, the Embassy sent another letter to Mr. Galloway confirming the *mechanism* specified by the Egyptian Government and underscoring the necessity of the entry of the humanitarian relief supplies through *El Arish* port. Once again, the Embassy did not receive any response to its letter.

5. As a result of Mr. Galloway's disregard of its two letters, the Embassy in London took the initiative and contacted Mr. Galloway's office, for the third time, on 17 December, to reaffirm that the convoy should meticulously abide by the above-mentioned *mechanism* to receive humanitarian convoys. The Embassy requested from Mr. Galloway's office a list of names of participants in the convoy as well as a list of the relief supplies and assistance in the convoy. Until that date (11 days following the departure of the convoy), Mr. Galloway's office never provided this information. The Embassy received the required information on that day, and three days later received amendments to the list.

6. Upon instructions from Cairo, the Egyptian Embassy in London reaffirmed to Mr. Galloway, for the fourth time, that Egyptian authorities had agreed to grant the convoy access to Gaza, on the proposed date (27 December), on condition that the rules and regulations governing the entry of humanitarian convoys be strictly adhered to.

7. In spite of Egypt's repeated stipulations, Mr. Galloway persisted in disregarding the relevant regulations, directing the convoy through Jordan, which then proceeded south to the port of *Aqaba*, so as to enter Egypt through the port of *Nuweiba*, in contravention of the aforementioned Egyptian *mechanism*.

8. Consequently, and due to the organizer's insistence on imposing the *status quo*, Egypt declared that it would refuse entry of the convoy except from *El Arish*, which was subsequently conveyed to Mr. Galloway through the Egyptian Consulate in *Aqaba*.

9. Having discovered that Mr. Galloway had deliberately concealed the existence of such an Egyptian *mechanism*, the Turkish authorities intervened on behalf of the Turkish participants in the convoy, whose share constituted the majority of the humanitarian aid, to seek with Egyptian authorities the most suitable means of accomplishing the convoy's mission. Egypt reiterated the importance of adhering to the aforementioned *mechanism*, particularly since it was made known to the organizers a month prior to launching the convoy. As such, the Turkish coordinator took the decision to return to the Syrian port of *Lattakia* so that the convoy could then proceed to *El Arish*.

10. As soon as the convoy announced it would head to *El Arish*, Egypt granted it exceptional facilities. The Egyptian authorities also granted permission for all the humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip.

11. However, as soon as the convoy arrived to *El Arish* on 3 and 4 January, the Egyptian authorities were surprised to find that the convoy included 59 cars (saloon) of no humanitarian use, and carrying no humanitarian supplies. The Egyptian authorities had not been notified that the convoy would include such cars. Moreover, they had informed the participants that all vehicles carrying humanitarian supplies would have priority of entry. The Egyptian authorities therefore had no choice, with respect to the aforementioned 59 cars, but to apply the laws and regulations governing the entry of non-humanitarian goods to the Gaza Strip.

12. Some of the convoy's spokespersons claimed that there was a written agreement between the Egyptian Consul in *Aqaba* and the convoy's organizers, by virtue of which the whole convoy, including all vehicles, had been granted permission to enter through the Rafah crossing. However, such claims are categorically untrue.

13. In the meantime, Mr. Galloway had provoked a number of the convoy's participants, who publicly declared that his intention had been to trigger this crisis in retaliation for the Egyptian authorities' refusal to grant the convoy access from Nuweiba (bearing in mind that the organizers had been informed months earlier that the designated point of entry was the port of *El Arish*). Mr. Galloway and a number of participants also threatened to set fire to the 59 cars.

14. On the evening of 5 January, a number of participants started attacking members of the Egyptian security forces with stones, as well as vandalizing part of the port's infrastructure, forcing the security forces to intervene. The clashes resulted in a number of casualties on both sides.

15. As soon as order was restored, the convoy was allowed to enter the Gaza Strip on 6 January, with the exception of the 59 cars which had to undergo the standard procedures for non-humanitarian goods.

16. It is important to note that Egypt cooperated with Mr. Galloway on two previous humanitarian aid convoys to Gaza, namely the first *Lifeline for Gaza* convoy in March 2009, and the second in mid-July 2009.

Enclosure 2

The sum of medical and other humanitarian equipment that Egypt allowed access to Gaza from 29 December 2008 until 28 December 2009

The aid that entered the Gaza Strip through Rafah crossing:

- 7,911.628 tons of medicine
- 15,679 blood packs
- 224 ambulances
- 4 refrigerators for preserving blood packs
- 194 vehicles to be used as mobile clinics
- 7 electricity generators
- Hundreds of tons of medical and humanitarian equipment

- Aid convoys: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Turkey, Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Russia, Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Sultanate of Oman, Yemen, Indonesia, South Africa, Morocco, Malaysia, Venezuela, Ireland, Bahrain, France, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Canada, Islamic Organization of Europe, the Arab Parliament
- Lifeline convoys 1 and 2
- Convoy of Hope
- Miles of Smiles Convoy

The aid that entered the Gaza Strip through other crossings (Karam Abou Salem and Awaga):

- 6,280 tons of food
- One million mineral water bottles
- A well-provisioned school comprised of 11 classrooms, 2 bathrooms and 55,000 school bags
- Hundreds of tons of humanitarian equipment
- Aid convoys: Egyptian National Party and the Egyptian Red Crescent, Libya, Turkey, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait, Switzerland, Japan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Note: Egypt has dedicated the Arish maritime port and seaport for the receiving of humanitarian and medical aid equipment and materials from around the world.

United Nations A/64/623–S/2010/19

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 4 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of December 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-20618 (E) 140110

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Annex to the letter dated 4 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] in the month of December 2009

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
1 December	01.45-01.55 06.30-06.45	Three	Javahirli village of the Aghdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-20.50		Ashagi Veysalli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.45-22.20		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
2 December	02.45-03.00	Four	Shurabad village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.30-23.55		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-20.55, 22.10-22.20		Gorgan and Garvand villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
3 December	00.30-00.40 02.40-03.51	Three	Gorgan and Garvand villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.15-23.40		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
4 December	00.10-01.10 and 06.00-06.05	Four	Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	09.00-09.25 and 21.50-22.00		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.00-10.25 22.15-22.25		Mehdili village of the Jabrayil region, Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

5 December	02.10-02.20	Four	Mehdili village of the Jabrayil region, Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.40-16.00		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-16.20 and 22.05-22.10		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 December	15.40-16.00		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-16.20 22.05-22.10		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-17.25		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 December	04.20-04.30		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.30-00.45		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
8 December	09.50-10.05 10.10-10.20		Gorgan and Seyidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.50-15.05		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
9 December	03.00-03.20		Tagibayli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.35-17.40 17.45-17.50		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.40-10.55, 23.25-23.40 and 23.40-00.00		Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garakhanbayli villages, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 December	00.40-00.55		Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garakhanbayli villages, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.00-22.35		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.10-22.30		Kuropatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

11 December	09.30-09.43 and 10.20-10.30		Kuropatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.20-20.45		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.30-22.45		Gorgan and Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 December	16.55-17.00		Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.40-18.00		Sarijali and Javahirli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 December	00.15-00.20		Sarijali and Javahirli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
15 December	03.30-03.35		Kangarli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	03.30-03.35		Jojugmerjagli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.53-11.54 and 22.05-22.15		Qarakhanbeyli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 December	17.20-17.35		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.05-20.10, 21.10-21.20 and 23.30-23.40		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-21.00, 23.40-23.50		Garakhanbayli, Horadiz and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 December	00.30-00.50		Garakhanbayli, Horadiz and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.05-12.25		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.00-13.25 22.10-22.40 23.05-23.20		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.40-21.45		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

18 December	00.00-00.25		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.20-00.30		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.10-14.20 14.20-14.30		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.50-17.10		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.50-22.05		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 December	15.30-15.40		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-21.05		Javahirli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.10-22.30 23.20-23.40 23.00-23.35		Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Gorgan and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 December	00.05-00.15 00.20-00.30		Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Gorgan and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.40-01.50		Javahirli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.30-18.00		Mosesgekh village of the Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.00-18.48 19.30-19.40		Yusifjanli and Garagashli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.05-19.15		Goranboy region, Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

22 December	00.05-00.30		Goranboy region, Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.50-12.00		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.15-12.30		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 December	02.10-02.15		Gizil Oba village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.25-16.35		Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 December	05.30-05.45		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.55-19.10 17.10-17.30		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
	15.15-15.40		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 December	03.30-03.40		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.50-11.55 12.30-12.33 12.40-12.50 21.15-21.20		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.20-22.49 22.30-23.00 23.00-23.20		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from areas in the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
26 December	01.20-01.45		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from areas in the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
27 December	10.05-10.25 18.00-18.25		Jojugmarjanli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.30-12.45 22.30-22.35		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.30-22.40 23.15-23.30		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.00-20.15		Goyarkh village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

28 December	15.30-15.40		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.00-18.10		Aygezor village of the Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	A 45-year-old resident (civilian) of the Tovuz region, Eldar Tagiyev, was wounded and is likely to be captured by Armenian Armed Forces (International Committee of the Red Cross investigates this issue)
	23.15-00.00		Jojugmarjanli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.45-22.50 23.30-00.15		Gorgan, Horadiz and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
29 December	03.55-04.05		Gorgan, Horadiz and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	Ramin Niftaliyev, soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, was killed
	00.35-00.45		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.00-01.20 03.40-03.55		Sarijali and Shurabad villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.15-14.20 23.30-23.40		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.35-15.58		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
30 December	01.20-01.30		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

United Nations A/64/624

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 January 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 126
Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the destruction by the Georgian authorities of the Great Patriotic War memorial in Kutaisi (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 126.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

10-20926S (E) 140110 150110

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the destruction by the Georgian authorities of the Great Patriotic War memorial in Kutaisi

The deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation are appalled by the wanton destruction of the Great Patriotic War memorial, an act of vandalism that has been committed in Georgia. What is particularly disturbing and alarming to the State Duma, the entire civilized world and all those who cherish in their hearts the memory of those who fell in the struggle against Nazism is the fact that this shameful act was committed on the direct orders of the Georgian authorities.

The deputies of the State Duma are convinced that this decision was motivated by the desire of the Georgian authorities to destroy a monument in honour of the Great Victory, which to this day remains one of the most powerful symbols uniting Russians and Georgians and all persons who fought against the scourge of fascism and prevailed in that war.

The Tbilisi regime, which loudly proclaims its commitment to European values, has placed itself outside of European civilization by this act. It has also shown flagrant and cynical contempt for the memory of its own people's triumph. Symbolically, it is also highly regrettable that the destruction of the memorial in Kutaisi, an affront to history and humanity carried out on the orders of the Georgian authorities, caused the loss of human life even now in the twenty-first century.

The State Duma supports the initiative to rebuild the memorial to the Georgian soldiers of the Great Patriotic War in Moscow, the capital city of a State that won an historic victory over fascism. All sectors of Russian society and the country's political forces have united behind this idea. The deputies of the State Duma are convinced that rebuilding the memorial will help to restore the centuries-old tradition of friendship between the Russian and Georgian peoples which, like the memorial in Kutaisi, the Tbilisi regime is seeking to destroy.

The State Duma calls on the parliaments of foreign States and on international organizations to condemn the actions of the Tbilisi regime which, following the failed aggression against the people of South Ossetia in August 2008, is now seeking to wage a war against the Georgian people and against our shared history.

Moscow
25 December 2009

United Nations A/64/624/Corr.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 January 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 126
Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The correct symbol of document A/64/624 is A/64/624-S/2010/33. Document A/64/624 is hereby withdrawn; it will be reissued under that symbol.

10-21461 (E) 200110

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United Nations A/64/624–S/2010/33

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 126
Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the destruction by the Georgian authorities of the Great Patriotic War memorial in Kutaisi (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 126, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

10-21455 (E) 200110

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Annex to the identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the destruction by the Georgian authorities of the Great Patriotic War memorial in Kutaisi

The deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation are appalled by the wanton destruction of the Great Patriotic War memorial, an act of vandalism that has been committed in Georgia. What is particularly disturbing and alarming to the State Duma, the entire civilized world and all those who cherish in their hearts the memory of those who fell in the struggle against Nazism is the fact that this shameful act was committed on the direct orders of the Georgian authorities.

The deputies of the State Duma are convinced that this decision was motivated by the desire of the Georgian authorities to destroy a monument in honour of the Great Victory, which to this day remains one of the most powerful symbols uniting Russians and Georgians and all persons who fought against the scourge of fascism and prevailed in that war.

The Tbilisi regime, which loudly proclaims its commitment to European values, has placed itself outside of European civilization by this act. It has also shown flagrant and cynical contempt for the memory of its own people's triumph. Symbolically, it is also highly regrettable that the destruction of the memorial in Kutaisi, an affront to history and humanity carried out on the orders of the Georgian authorities, caused the loss of human life even now in the twenty-first century.

The State Duma supports the initiative to rebuild the memorial to the Georgian soldiers of the Great Patriotic War in Moscow, the capital city of a State that won an historic victory over fascism. All sectors of Russian society and the country's political forces have united behind this idea. The deputies of the State Duma are convinced that rebuilding the memorial will help to restore the centuries-old tradition of friendship between the Russian and Georgian peoples which, like the memorial in Kutaisi, the Tbilisi regime is seeking to destroy.

The State Duma calls on the parliaments of foreign States and on international organizations to condemn the actions of the Tbilisi regime which, following the failed aggression against the people of South Ossetia in August 2008, is now seeking to wage a war against the Georgian people and against our shared history.

Moscow
25 December 2009

United Nations A/64/625

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 70 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Letter dated 13 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a communiqué in the statement of H.E. Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in his capacity as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement, on the earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 (see annex).

I kindly request that the above-mentioned statement be circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 70 (a).

(*Signed*) Soha **Gendi**
Charge d'affaires

10-21040 (E) 150110

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Annex to the letter dated 13 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Minister for Foreign Affaires of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the earthquake in the Republic of Haiti

Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in his capacity as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), today expressed his shock at the extent of the damage inflicted by the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on Tuesday, 12 January.

He expressed his sorrow at the tragic loss of life that resulted from the earthquake and conveyed his deepest condolences to the Government and people of Haiti during these extremely challenging times.

Mr. Aboul Gheit expressed his confidence that the international community, the United Nations, and other international and regional organizations would launch a concerted global response to provide the humanitarian assistance that the Government and people of Haiti will need in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, as well as to assist Haiti with its longer-term recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Mr. Aboul Gheit also praised the rapid response of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in support of the recovery efforts already under way in Haiti, and expressed his concern at reports that United Nations personnel are among those that have lost their lives as a result of the earthquake. In this connection, he expressed his support for and solidarity with troop-contributing countries to MINUSTAH, many of whom are member States of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr. Aboul Gheit affirmed that NAM will continue to offer its full solidarity and assistance to the Government and people of Haiti to overcome this crisis, and welcomed the efforts of those NAM member States that have already provided assistance or offered to contribute to the relief efforts under way in the country, and pledged that NAM will, for its part, continue to mobilize the wider international community for this important purpose.

United Nations A/64/626

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 January 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 23 and 62

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Advancement of women

Letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you in your capacity as depositary of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with reference to CEDAW/C/UK/CO/6/Add.1, which contains information provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the follow-up procedure to the concluding observations of the Committee, the annex to which refers to the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands.

In that connection, the Argentine Republic reiterates the content of its notes of 3 April 1989 and 18 January 2005, by which it rejected the extension of the territorial application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, respectively, to the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Argentine Government recalls that the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory; since they have been unlawfully occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a sovereignty dispute has existed between the two countries, as recognized by a number of international organizations.

The illegitimate occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland led to the adoption by the General Assembly of resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of a sovereignty dispute regarding the "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute.

10-21075 (E) 180110 190110

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The Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization of the United Nations has repeatedly reaffirmed this position, most recently in the resolution adopted on 18 June 2009.

On the basis of the above, the Argentine Government rejects the inclusion of the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands under the so-called title of "Overseas Territories" in the annex to the information provided by the United Kingdom and circulated as document CEDAW/C/UK.CO/6/Add.1, which is wholly invalid as it refers to part of the Argentine national territory. Likewise, the Argentine Republic rejects any other document or act that might result from the so-called territorial application, referred to above and duly rejected by Argentina.

Therefore, the Argentine Government requests that this note should be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 23, on the Malvinas Islands, and item 62, on the advancement of women.

(*Signed*) Diego **Limeres**
Minister
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations

A/64/627

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 January 2010
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 53 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations

Letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Mr. Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (see annex), in which he calls upon all peoples and social movements of the world that advocate for Mother Earth and invites scientists, academics, legal experts and governments to attend the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, to be held from 20 to 22 April 2010 in the city of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 53 (d).

(*Signed*) Pablo **Solón-Romero**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

10-21114 (E) 190110 190110

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Annex to the letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth

5 January 2010

Considering that climate change poses a genuine threat to the existence of humankind, living beings and our Mother Earth as we now know it;

Noting the grave danger to islands; coastal areas; glaciers in the Himalayas, the Andes and mountains worldwide; the Earth's poles; warm regions such as Africa; water sources; populations affected by growing numbers of natural disasters; and plants, animals and ecosystems in general;

Pointing out that the people most seriously affected by climate change will be the world's poorest, who will see their homes and livelihoods destroyed and will be forced to migrate and seek refuge;

Confirming that, historically, 75 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions have originated in the irrationally industrialized countries of the North;

Noting that climate change is a product of the capitalist system;

Regretting the failure of the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen, owing to the so-called "developed" countries' refusal to acknowledge their climate debt that they owe to developing countries, future generations and Mother Earth;

Affirming that in order to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights in the twenty-first century, it is necessary to recognize and respect the rights of Mother Earth;

Reaffirming the need to fight for climate justice;

Recognizing the need to take urgent action to spare humanity and Mother Earth from further damage and suffering and to restore harmony with nature;

Certain that the peoples of the world, guided by the principles of solidarity, justice and respect for life, will be able to save humanity and Mother Earth; and

In celebration of International Mother Earth Day,

The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia calls on the world's peoples, social movements and advocates of Mother Earth and invites scientists, academics, legal experts and governments that wish to work with their citizens to attend the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, to be held from 20 to 22 April 2010 in the city of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

The goals of the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth are:

1. To analyse the structural and systemic causes of climate change and propose radical measures that will ensure the well-being of all humankind in harmony with nature;

2. To discuss and reach agreement on a draft universal declaration of the rights of Mother Earth;

3. To agree on proposals for new commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and for draft decisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that will guide the actions of governments that are committed to life during climate change negotiations and in all United Nations forums, with respect to:

(a) Climate debt;

(b) Climate-change migrants and refugees;

(c) Emissions reductions;

(d) Adaptation;

(e) Technology transfer;

(f) Financing;

(g) Forests and climate change;

(h) Shared vision;

(i) Indigenous peoples; and

(j) Other matters;

4. To work within the United Nations on a world peoples' referendum on climate change;

5. To consider and formulate a plan of action with a view to establishment of a tribunal for climate change justice; and

6. To develop strategies for action and mobilization in order to protect life from climate change and promote the rights of Mother Earth.

(*Signed*) Evo **Morales Ayma**
President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

United Nations A/64/628–S/2010/26

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 23 to 31 December 2009 and a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, land and sea during the month of December 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 23 to 31 December 2009

Air violations

On 23 December 2009, at 1925 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b at 0200 hours on 24 December 2009.

On 25 December 2009, two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South. The first entered at 1206 hours over Naqurah and left at 1905 hours over the same location. The second entered at 1220 hours over 'Alma al-Sha'b and left at 1905 hours over the same town.

On 27 December 2009:

- Between 0835 hours and 0950 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions and the Western Bekaa before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b.
- Between 0705 hours and 1405 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving over Kafr Shuba.
- Between 1130 hours and 1300 hours, two Israeli enemy military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over 'Aytarun. They circled over Shikka, Beirut and the South before leaving over Kafr Kila.

On 28 December 2009, between 0715 hours and 1600 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 29 December 2009:

- Between 0605 hours and 0800 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh.
- Between 0655 hours and 1230 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over 'Alma al-Sha'b and flying north as far as Nabatiyah. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah.

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during December 2009

Air violations				Sea violations	Land violations				Overall total	Previous month's violations
					Military acts of aggression	Field violations	Breaches	Total		
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Violation of territorial waters and firing of automatic weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Artillery shelling, detonation of explosives, listening devices	Shining of searchlights, inappropriate gestures, interference in telephone network	Setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
8	12	—	20	4	—	8	—	8	32	62